THIS EVENING-ITALIAN OPERA-CRISPINO E LA

THIS EVENING-THE BLACK CROOK-Great Parisismas

THIS EVENING-GRIFFITH GAUNT; Or, JEALOUSY. THIS EVENING-NEW YORK CIRCUS TROUPE. Robert

WALLACK'S THEATER
THIS EVENING-TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY, Mr. Leeler Wallack, Mr. Frederic Robusson, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Charles
Fisher, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Vernen.

THIS EVENING-MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD, Mr. Goo.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, THIS EVENING-BEDWORTHS MINSTRELS, BRADOW PANTOMIME, WAKE UP ABRAHAM, &c.

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kresdway, New York, near Fourth-st., Marriagenatur Pipu Manuaddrumas. Pipus cut to order, repaired and mounted.

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CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYR .- The best ever manu-WILLOOK & GIBBS'S SEWING-MACHINE .- " Its seam gless Hable to rip then the lock stitch. - [ "Judges' Decision" at the Grand Trial "[ need for samples of both stitches. No. 508 Broadway.

Some medical men insist that it is undignified to advertise a remedy assesser valuable it may be. Queer reasoning this. It is like anying that an article which the world needs should be hid in a corner—the benefits and blessings may be too widely diffused-that the means of protecting and restoring health should be a close monopoly, and n inhuman. Suppose

HOSTETTRE'S STOMACE BUTTERS-IN HOSTRICK'S STOMAGE BITTERS—
an absolute specific for dyspepsia, biliousness and nervous debility—
had never been known beyond the repertoire of the faculty, what
would have been the censequence? Instead of curing and invigarating millions, the good effects of the preparation would have been confined to a comparative few. There is the highest authority for saying that light should not be hid under a bushel; that whatever is excellent should be placed as a city on a hill, where all men can take cognizance of it. It is upon this principle that the Bryraus have been advertised and continue to be advertised in every newspaper of any promine and continue to be savetimed in very hereby here in the wootern beauty-plere, and that the spontaneous testimonials it its favor have been translated into all written languages. Thousand the favor have been translated into all written innuages. Thousands enjoy perfect health to-day who would be langulahing on beds of sickness if the newspapers had not spread the trial with regard to this unequaled integerant and corrective far and wide. Suppose profit has been respect from this publicity. In that any argument against it? If the public health has been protected; if these have been saved; if the tem public brain has over protected; it feel feel great pool has been accomplished; and who so mean as to grudge to exertious thus directed their fair reward?

# New-Dork Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1866.

TO ADVERTISERS,

We will thank our advertising customers to hand in their Advertisements at as early an hour as possible. If received after 9 o'clock they cannot be classified under their proper heads.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as a guaranty for his good faith. All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE TRIBUNE," New-York.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To On the second page of To-day's paper will be found a column of Militia Intelligence, containing the militiary events of the week, Brooklyn and Queens County news, Base Ball items and other matters, beside the Court reports and calendars and the Money and General Markets.

The New-York World, after consenting to be bound by the rules of the Associated Press, violated them, and was dismissed from the Association. This will account for its anxiety to get into a quarrel with the

The World boasts of its enterprise. It printed in advance extracts from the President's Message, which had been given to it under a promise of secresy until read in Congress. We believe this form of enterprise is known in law as "breach of trust." A day or two later a dispatch was printed in its columns purporting to come from The Cincinnati Commercial, which never saw The Commercial, but was stolen from the proofroom of another newspaper. This feature of enterprise is called, we believe, "petty larceny." We accord to The World preëminence in Sing Sing journalism.

The speech of Mr. Thomas Hughes, member of Parliament for Lambeth, is, in view of all its circumstances, as frank and candid as an English legislator can find it possible to make. Mr. Hughes honestly believes that in the union of Church and State the advantages have preponderated. We do not, nor do we see how Englishmen can reason themselves into any such expensive belief; but, on the other hand, Mr. Hughes thinks that the Church of England "would be quite as useful and as strong if she were separated from the State." A comfortable and moderate opinion surely-but it is plain that Mr. Hughes has not thought uppermost of the immense benefit such a righteous disunion would be to the dissenting persuasions. Other and unobjectionable points of Mr. block? Most assuredly a revolutionary one. What was Hughes's speech refer to his efforts against the railroad evictions, by which 20,000 persons were turned out of and the final overthrow of the Stnart dynasty? A their homes in the metropolitan district, the adultera- revolution. And what the character of the movetion of the food of the London poor, and his intelligent and very liberal stand in favor of a broad educational test of suffrage. What he says regarding the ary. It is a common remark, we are aware that Alabama claims will be read by every American with | the Anglo-Saxon race is anti-revolutionary by nature. interest. He is not prepared to admit that England | And yet the history of the race presents many a noble should pay for the Alabama's mischief; but he insists | struggle, fought out to "the bitter end," for libert; that the question thereof should be fully and fairly and right. Indeed, we doubt whether there is any

WHAT STAMPING OUT REBELLION MEANS. evitable struggle of right against might. It is the We publish this morning several extracts from the expression of the infinite and irrepressible yearning London press, illustrative of the spirit in which it is of man after perfect freedom and complete political proposed to deal with the Fenians in Ireland in the equality. When the millennium, for which human event of the apprehended outbreak. We observe that | nature looks and longs, shall have arrived, there will the Tory portion of that press is all but unanimous in | be no revolutions; --but not before. urging a course of relentless severity toward the Irish; and even the Liberal journals, with one or two honorable exceptions, join in demanding that measures of the sternest severity should be employed. The Times especially seems to anticipate something like a carnival of blood. "The rebellion," it from the alleged lack of sympathy with the movement says, "would be stamped out as we stamped on the part of the middle classes in England. The out the cattle plague;" and it indicates pretty clearly what would be the character of the the liberal members of Parliament furnishes a direct "Should there be another Irish rebellion, there will be no false sympathy, nor even respect for those who take part in it. No doubt Government and the high civil and military authorities, and public opinion, will all be in favor of all possible mercy and tenderness. But no government on earth can tie the hands and restrain the passions of subordinates on the spot, in the heat of the conflict, and half maddened by the sight and report of recent atrocities." No one endowed with common understanding can fail to perceive what is really foreshadowed in these remarks. If they mean anything, they mean indiscriminate butchery. They mean that the signs of the times, or wofully ignorant of the the British soldiery shall be let loose upon the Irish population, to take summary and bloody vengeance. They mean that the cruei tale of the Jamaica massacre shall be repeated on a wider field and | litical condition of that country, whose direct and inwith more numerous victims than Morant Bay could furnish. They mean that neither sect nor age shall be respected, and that the innocent and guilty alike are to fall beneath the same stroke. In view of such a hellish riot of the passions as all this involves, The Times says: "The result would be one that we shudder to think of." For our part, we shudder to think that in the present age of Christian civilization there can be found a journal with the pretensions and the position of The London Times suggesting-yes. actually suggesting-such a retribution as that at which the remarks we have quoted unmistakably point. The Times, we are aware, has no sympathy to spare for the African race. It attempted at first to defend, and afterward. when driven from its original position by the evidence of incontrovertible facts, to palliate, the atrocities perpetrated under martial law in Jamaica. But we did think it had some little "fellow feeling" for men of the Caucasian stock. We are undeceived, however; and if The Times is to be regarded as the exponent of English feeling, then we are forced to the conclusion that under British rule the Celt struggling against injustice and oppression, has no more chance of mercy than the Sepoy and the negro asserting what they believe to be their rights. But we cannot bring ourselves to believe that in a matter of this kind that

suggests.

English people. We cannot be persuaded that the

rights from a selfish oligarchy would desire to see even

rebels dealt with in the way which The Times

seem to indicate a distrust of the ability of the Government to cope with an insurrectionary outbreak in Ireland; for surely such a desperate and revolting measure as an indiscriminate massacre would never be dreamt of or permitted by any Government worthy of the name. The fulfillment of The Times's prophecies would convince the world, more than anything we can imagine, that the power of the British Government was gone. It would do more: it would cover the English name with deep and everlasting intamy. Whatever turn affairs in Ireland may take, let us hope, for the character of that Christian chilization which we share in common with England-for the sake of our common humanity-that mercy will not be incontinently discarded, and a system of warfare pursued worthy only of a race of savages.

REVOLUTION AND REFORM.

The dimensions to which the Reform movement in England is growing cannot fail to arrest attention on this side of the Atlantic, and the progress of the wide-spread and daily intensifying sgitation will be watched with deep and sympathetic interest by all Americans loyal to the principles of human freedom and political equality. There is a portion of the American press, however, from which we can hardly expect any sign tending to encourage the English people in their present struggle for equal rights. They who defended negro slavery to the utmost of their atility, and to the last moment of its existence in America, and who are doing all in their power to prevent our freedmen from obtaining possession of the complement of their personal liberties, cannot be expected to have either good wish or good word for a cause such as that which is now engaging the energies of the Reformers of the old country; while there are some who, helding to a sort of bastard conservatism, seem to consider that they are bound in consistency to belittle as much as they can the significance of the Reform movement, and to express grave doubts of its success. Thus, we are told that John Bright is ruining the cause he has taken in hand-that his speeches are too intemperate-that his denunciations of oppression are too violent-that the measures he proposes are too sweeping-that his proceedings are altogether too revolutionary. All this is but the echo of the objurgations of the Tory press of England against the great popular leader-the stale reproduction, indeed, of the sentiments which in substance reactionists in all ages, have held respecting men laboring to accomplish great reforms in the interests of liberty and human happiness. But such sentiments carry no weight with them, and are powerless to resist the onward march of the race. There are conceivable conditions of society under which an excess of zeal in the cause of Reform might defeat the purposes it is intended to serve; but there are periods when what trimmers would call violence is the only means of ensuring success. In the case under consideration, we are persuaded that it is only by striking hard and heavy blows that the end in view can be gained. But we are told that there is little hope for the ul-

timate success of the movement, owing to the mortal aversion of the English people to anything revolutionary in character. They have "a horror of revolution," it is asserted, by the unsympathetic prophets in question. It is quite new light to us on the national character to be told that rather than disturb the existing order of things the English people are willing to submit to oppression and wrong. We admit that the English are difficult to be moved to decisive action in cases where radical changes are involved, and averse to running hastily into violent extremes; nor do we deny that the temper of the national mind is more conservative than radical; but we have yet to be convinced that the English have "a horror of revolution." The fact is, Revolution plays no inconsiderable figure in their history. What, we ask, gave them the liberties they at present enjoy, and which distinguish them so notably from the King-ridden peoples of continental Europe? Why, Revolution. What was the movement that brought Charles the First to the the abdication and flight from England of James II., ment that wrung from an unwilling olicareby the Reform Bill of 1832? Decidedly revolutionrace more revolutionary by nature than another. Revolution is a law of human society. It is the in-

Small consolation, then, may reactionists draw from the argument-if argument it may be called-that the English have such a horror of revolution that the probabilities are all against the success of the present movement in favor of equal rights; and smaller still great Reform banquet lately given in Manchester to contradiction to the assertion, that this agitation is regarded with cold indifference, if not positive disapproval, by the great English middle class. And the remarks addressed to the class by Mr. Bright in his speech on that occasion show that they have a vital interest in the issues at stake in this question. More than this: -even if unfriendly, they could no more resist the mighty advancing tide than can the stolid and dogged Tories. It is earnestly to be hoped that the necessity will not arise for giving effect to the threat held out by Mr. Bright in his recent London speech; but he must be altogether blind to teachings of history, who fails to see in the present temper of the masses in England the strongest possible indications of a coming radical change in the poevitable effect will be to destroy, root and branch, the pernicious system of class legislation which has

detracted from the excellence of British institutions. LEGS, ARMS AND MONUMENTS.

for so long a period disturbed the harmony and

There is something more than red tape in the Report of the Secretary of War. Reading down the dry details, the statistics of men and of material, we stumble upon startling and curious facts which are full of pathos and touching suggestion. To a man who duly appreciates the two legs upon which he stalks to his business, and the two arms with which he fights the battle of life, it will be interesting to know that the War Department has furnished up to July 1st last past, 3,981 legs, 2,240 arms, not to mention 55 hands, and 9 feet. But the work is not yet finished. The Secretary estimates that 1,000 limbs remain to be supplied; and as there are cases in which an adaptation is impossible from the nature of the injury, it is recommended that the money value of the limb which he would have received had his stump been more compliant, be paid to every one in such wise a sufferer. Thus the Government seems to be doing all that it can do to soften these surgical austerities of the war, and to restore the maimed and crippled soldier to something like usefulness and a self-supportjournal speaks the sentiments of the great bulk of the | ing status. But however kindly and efficient may be this provision, and however great may be the triumphs men who are themselves struggling to wrest their of mechanical skill, the sufferings, the disadvantages, and the corporal inconveniences remain. And no art of the inventor, no cunning of the physician, can restore the nerves which have been rudely severed, or

cause it is natural; and although habit may accustom the wearer to his succedaneum, he will always be conscious of the loss which art has merely made tolerable. He may have the power of locomotion, but not the strength long to continue it; and the new arm which restores his outward appearance may be incapable of severe exertion. When the best is done the loss remains, and that loss must be entered upon the proper side in the account current of the Rebel-But there are tern and shattered bodies which are

beyon I the reach of the surgeon's hand, and to whom

the f scretary of War can send no assistance. They sleep peacefully enough in the forty-one military cemeteries of the Nation-one hundred and four thousand five hundred and twenty-six of them-and every moldering body represents a human life which, before the Rebellion, was useful, active and productive. There are more to come, and the number will probably be increased to two hundred and forty-nine thousand three hundred and ninety-seven. To these must be added the remains of those who were buried elsewhere. What a harvest of death! What an expenditure of the virility of the land! What a draft upon the production of the future! What a diminution of the real wealth of the country! But, putting aside the cold calculations of the economist, every reader of ordinary sensibility will recall the mental and physical suffering, the bereavements, the untimely departure of the dead, and the long and sharp sorrow of the surviving-of wives, of children, of sweethearts, to whom the telegram or the letter bore intelligence, which, if it did not palsy their souls, at least changed the whole tenor of their lives, and while it darkened all their future, left them possibly self-dependent and alone in a bleak and busy world! There are wounds which pensions do not heal, and wants which the Government, however generous, cannot supply. All the laws in the world cannot give back the son to his widowed mother, or restore the husband to the arms of his lonely wife. There is and can be no record in the War Department of broken hearts-there is no bureau of blighted hopes, no Secretary to compute the sighs and tears, the days of distress, the sleepless nights, or the false and mocking dreams of women whom the red hand of war, stretching from the far-off battle-field, has remorselessly smitten, upon the very hearth-stone of a blasted home, with all its tender recollections, and, may be, stern material necessities. The Government places a little iron monument at the head of the soldier's grave; it pensions his widow and provides for his children. Can it do more? Yes, more, much more! It can remember in all its vaunted policy, in all its lawmaking, in all its care of the present, and in all its provision for the future, how much the very opportunity of doing anything has cost us, and by what acrifices we have earned the right and the power to shape the destinies of the Republic, and to make it indeed the guardian of all its children against every form of oppression. We want no wasted lives. We want no gratuitous mortality. We want a steady remembrance of the past, unvexed by revengeful memories and perpetuated hatreds, but always fresh when principles are at stake, or social equities again endangered. So much is due to those who have suf-

#### THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

fered and to those who have died.

If Congress intends to approach a radical solution of the problem of Reconstruction, it will doubtless begin at the center of things, and ordain, as soon as possible, equal rights for the colored people of the District of Columbia. The objection of the President was the only reason for deferring, last session, a measure of such instant and familiar necessity to Congress itself; but as the President's veto can no longer ndanger any well-advised measure, the speedy deree of suffrage must be looked upon as a matter of ourse. The progress and development of this question up to the present session of Congress, we will here state briefly.

The first bill in behalf of the colored people of the District introduced in the XXXIXth Congress was by Judge Wm. D. Kelley, and is as follows:

Best enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from all laws and parts of laws prescribing the qualifications of elec-tors for any office in the District of Columbia the word white be and the same is hereby stricken out, and that from and after the passage of this act no person shall be dis-qualified from voting at any election held in the said District on account of color. n account of color. "SEC. 2 And be it further exacted, That all acts of Congress

nsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed

This! comprehensive and compact measure was presented on the 5th of December, 1865, and passed the House January 19, 1866, by a two-thirds vote. It was there read the first time, and sent in due form to the District of Columbia Committee, of which Senator Morrill is chairman. It was reported February 21, without amendment, read a second time, and now stands among the first bills on the calendar. On the 25th of January last, Senator Morrill re-

ported a bill to "resume the legislative powers delegated to the Cities of Washington and Georgetown and the Levy Court in the District of Columbia." This bill provides for the repeal of the city charters, and, in brief, the government of the District by means of a direct Congressional Commission. The officers proposed are three Commissioners; a Private Secretary of the President for the District (filling in some sort the Secretaryship of State), a Solicitor, Assessor, Collector, Treasurer, Controller, Engineer or Surveyor, Superintendent of Police, of Weights and Measures, of Streets and Highways, of Water Department, and Fire Engineer. Boards of Health and Education are also provided. These officers to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, in the usual mode. The powers granted to them are in effect those commonly delegated to municipal and county authorities. This bill (Senate 97) was recommitted amended, and reported to the Senate May 9, 1866. It now stands' upon the calendar for action, and will be disposed of at an early day. There are many persons who desire the passage of

this measure. The character of the municipal authorties of Washington is almost as bad as that of New-York. It is affirmed by public men conversant with civic legislation that the jobs are as great and the ring as perfect, proportionally to opportunity, as in this city. Many doubt, also, whether Manhood Suffrage will in the District effect a cure. The idea is entertained that even with the colored vote the eld pro-Southern and corrupt influences will prevail for a longer period than is desirable. Again, there is a reasonable argument that no municipality can properly make this "city of magnificent distances" what it should be. To pave, light, and establish a proper and efficient system of sewerage, etc., would, it is believed, beggar the property-holders, especially when it is remembered that the General Government owns a very large percentage of the real estate-that on which the public buildings are situated, and other ground not yet publicly occupied. There is at least \$50,000,000 worth of National property in the District, all of which is, of course, untaxable for civic or county purposes. It will be urged as a principal eason for the passage of Senator Morrill's bill that only by means of a direct Congressional Commission can the Federal District and Capital be made worthy of the nation; while, at the same time, citizens residing in Washington will not be rated at more than an equitable proportion of the taxation to be incurred for what is beld to be a national duty. Congress has passed several laws providing fee col-

ored schools a pro-rata division of the District taxes: but every provision/appears to have been ingeniously and industriously, evaded by the municipal authorities. The subject, therefore, must be again reviewed by Congress, and some positive measure deter The remarks of the great London journal would make the patient physically whole again. The mined which gannot be practically annulled by a dis-

natural complement of limbs is the best, simply be- loyal quibble. Senator Wilson introduced a bill in the Senate last session granting a million of acres of the public lands for the endowment of the District schools, providing for the issue of scrip, proceeds of which be invested in United States stocks, the capital to remain undiminished, and the interest to be applied to the maintenance of schools without distinction of color or race. This bill was amended and reported back to the Senate, where it remains to be finally considered On the leading question, we have the radical measure proposed by Judge Kelley, and the Hon. W. A. Darling's bill for the election of a delegate to Congress from the District by all male persons twentyone years of age, citizens of the United States, and resident for one year in the District. The essence of these bills has found wide favor in Congress, and we trust that before Congress enters into any wholesale legislation over the subject of Reconstruction it will administer instant and specific justice nearer home. A delegate from the District of Columbia may be an individual ornament as costly as useless, but this depends materially on what Congress proposes to do with the present municipal governments of the Dis-

> AUSTRIA. The first proceedings of the Provincial Diets which the Government of Austria has recently convoked do not augur well for a reconstruction of the Empire upon a basis more lasting than the one it has rested ipon thus far. The most important of these Diets is that of Hungary. It represents the population of more than one-third of the monarchy, and it is felt in Vienna that, in case of another foreign war, the disaffection of Hungary would be more dangerous than that of any other province. The Imperial rescript with which the Diet was opened held out the hope for a speedy termination of the difficulties which bitherto nave existed between the Government of Austria and Hungary. The party of moderate Liberals who follow the leadership of Deak, and who number 126 votes in the Lower House, are willing to treat with the Government, but insist on the restoration of the laws of 1848 as a preliminary to the discussion of common affairs. The extreme left, or the Radicals, who number 85 votes, have resolved not to vote for any address until the Constitution is entirely established. A great agitation prevails throughout the country; the Radicals are gaining, the moderate Liberals are losing ground, and a crisis, which may decide the fate of the Austrian Empire, seems to be near at hand. Should the Government continue to refuse the restoration of the old Constitution, the most powerful of the races of the monarchy will again scome its most implacable enemy. Should the Emperor, on the other hand, be induced to grant all the demands of the Hungarians, there would at once be trouble with the Sleavic tribes belonging to Hungary. A dispatch from Agram, the capital of Croatis, says that there was in that city an assembly of Sleavic chiefs, that the Hungarian flag was trampled under foot, and that a great agitation begins to spread against the Government and against Hungary.

In the Diet of the Tyrol, the representatives of the Italian districts speak in favor of annexation to Italy. In the Diets of the German Provinces, leading men declare that a permanent separation of German Austria from Germany is an impossibility. In Gallicia the Poles are jubilant that a native has been appointed Governor, and that the proceedings were for the first time opened in the Polish language; but the Ruthenian deputies, who represent a majority of the population, appeal louder than ever for help to Russia. All this indicates new troubles and new dangers to the monarchy.

## THE YACHT RACE.

An ocean yacht race of sufficient magnitude to draw the sportive attention of a continent or two, is announced to come off the 11th of December. A cotemporary of considerable enterprise and of boundless bounce may be said to have the affair in tow; and if the great ocean yacht trial does not become the event of a century, it will certainly be for no want of racy historians. The vessels, Henrietta, Vesta and Fleetwing, are to start from Sandy Hook for the marine light on the west end of the Isle of Wight, at one o'clock on Tuesday next, amid the imaginable cheers of the assembled hemispheres. Great sums of money and great principles of seamanship are at stake; thousands and tens of thousands have been bet on this breezy contest. The yacht Henrietta enters this race perhaps a victim, and it may be to become a conqueror to the extent of the entrance-fee of thirty-thousand dollars; but all land-lubbers must be impressed with the oceanic character of the sweepstakes. Mainsail, jib, flying jib, jib topsails, fore and gaff topsails, and other marine tackle and toggery, are talked of as only amateur sailors can, with a perfect windiness and hurricane of epithets that in these cloudy days of December must be the wonder of your safe landsmen and the delight of weatherbeaten tars. There are as many as three agreements between the rival yachters, Messrs. Bennett, Osgood and Lorillard; Commodore McVickar of salt notoriety is to be the umpire, and Mr. Leonard W. Jerome whose regret must be that he cannot enter a sea-horse and carry off the stakes with Neptune as a jockey, is to hold the purse. By all accounts the race is to be as spirited as it is princely in its preparation and outlay. Ninety thousand dollars have been subscribed to the common fund, and a hundred thousand, at least, enter into the sport in the form of wagers.

The gentlemen who take part in the race are all men of wealth and position, whose amusement takes the shape of the oceanic and heroic. Mr. James Gordon Bennett, jr., who, we believe, is the sols owner of the handsomest yacht of the fleet, goes into the race with a daring energy which the fast-sailing newspaper he edits will strive in vain to emulate. The race, as mapped out, deserves our admiration; for it is the very first time in the history of American sporting when the love of exercise, that still at times stirs the pulse and blood of young Manhattan, has taken the ocean for a field. Let us add our best wishes to the general breeze that will carry these yachtsmen of ours to the Isle of Wight.

MUSICAL.

ITALIAN OPERA-WINTER GARDEN. The popular opera of "Crispino e la Comare" will

e performed this evening by Max Maretzek's Italian opera oe performed this evening by Max Maretzek's Italian opera company, at Winter Garden, with the following admirable east: Miss Louisa Kelleag, Testa, Bellini, Antonneci and Romeoni. This will be the last time that this delightful opera can be re-peated this season. Those who have not heard it should take advantage of the opportunity.

GRAND CONCERT AT STEINWAY HALE.

Mr. Harry Toology, the wealtheast

Mr. Henry Tucker, the weil-known composer of "When the Cruel War is Over," and other popular songs, gives his first concert at Steinway Hall, this evening. He will be assisted by a large array of talent, and will present a most attractive programms. We hope that a liberal public patronage will make Mr. Henry Tucker's first ocucert a decided success.

WARD SCHOOL RECEPTION.

WARD SCHOOL RECEPTION.

Last Friday evening there was a reception at the Ward School at Washington Highls, on the presentation by Mr. John Stration, one of the Trackes of the Twe-fit Ward of prises promised by him to the meritorious scholars. The occasion and the fine weather brought many thither of both serves, but all of whom, unfortunately, could gain almittance.

Mr. Edgar Ketchum, 12 years before a school officer, presided, attended by Mesers R. L. Larremore, Commissioner elect; H. R. Perkins, Inspector, Trustees Stration, Scallon, Knapp and Fuller, and Addarman B. W. Van Voorbis. Mr. Daily presided with akill and taste at the piano, and the girls and bors performed their parts well in rectainons, dialogues, soles, duets and choruses. The opening address, by Miss Julia, Cushing, was appropriate had well delivered, and "A Sweet Pace" Miss Fils Fay, "was the programme had it, made it as easy to write "of" as "by" in the separating blank when the little girl appeared and wang her song.

The prizes some elegant books, were then presented by Mr. Straiton to the happy children, with a few pleasant words, and brief addresses were made by the Chairman and School Officers and the Alderman. The latter invited a committee to receive from him a handsome aum with which to procure suitable presents for the teachers before Christmas. Of all the pieces, nothing gave more pleasure than "Shamus O'Brian" by Mastey-Croely, whose section and broad were excellent, and who was at once rewarded by a gentleman present with a prize for his agrarmance.

### WASHINGTON.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION-COLORADO-THE NEXT VICE PRESIDENT-INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT-THE TEST OATH-ME. WELLA'S PROPOSED TARIFF BILL-SOLDIERS CEMETERIES-PERSONAL. BY TREESCAPE TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1866.

The President is displeased with the tenor of Napoleon's reply to the telegram from the State Department calling upon him to fulfill his promise and withdraw calling upon him to fulfill his promise and withdraw his troops from Mexico in installments. The Cabinot, with one exception, it is understood, side with the President. It is considered doubtful, however, whether any further remonstrance will be made, and the probabilities are that the French Emperor will be allowed to have his own way. Indirectly will be allowed to have his own way. Indirectly it is hinted that Napoleon's action in refusing to withdraw was mainly because of what he regards as a violation of the pledge of neutrality and non-interference on our part, his position being that by the arrest of Gen. Ortega, the dispatch of Gen. Sherman, and other objectionable movements, our pledge of neutrality was broken, and the compact therefore is withdrawn, rendered null and void.

Napeleon having changed the time for the evacua-tion of the French troops from Mexican seil, and the ports of Mexico being still blockaded by France, a question has agisen whether the United States man-of-war can land Gen. Sherman and Minister Campbell. It is asserted that the probabilities are that the vessel

will remain in Mexican waters until advices reach there from our own and the French Governments.

Count Montholon now expects to sail from New-York on the 29th inst., instead of the 15th, as previously stated.

The friends of Colorado are confident of her early

admission into the Union as a State. They say the

admission into the Union as a State. They say the opposition at home comes almost entirely from the Territorial Governor, and the gentleman whom be commissioned as delegate to Congress in the face of the report of the Board of Canvassers against him and a few of their personal and political friends. It is understood that Senator Wade will to-morrow present to the Senate documents and papers now in the city which will fully counteract the false impression that Colorado has been declining. They show a great increase in population, wealth and prosperity; that the tax valuation from the year 1866 is \$10,610,800, an increase over last year of nearly two millions of dollars; that the mines are not valued or taxed and would probably double the total valuation; that the filings and entries in the said office for actual the filings and entries in the said office for actual settlement under the Homestead and Preemption Laws, for the ten months ending November 1, 1866, were 251,000 acres, an increase over the same period last year of 111,000 acres; that the First National Bank alone, in Denver City, from May 10, 1865, to Nov. 1, 1866, drew exchange to the amount of nearly \$12,000,000, and other banks do nearly as much business as that The assessment for Internal Revenue, for 1966, is \$141,368. That during the past year, 250 new buildings were erected in Denver City alone, at a cost of \$476,000; and many other towns are proportionally prosperous; that eight new emelting furnaces, at cost of \$180,000, have been completed; that 58 cost of \$180,000, have been completed; that 58 miles of mountain roads, at a cost of \$60,000, have been constructed; that 136 miles of large irrigating ditches at a cost of \$136,000 have been made, and that the production of gold has more than doubled within the past year; that the Post-Office receipts for the year ending June 30, 1866, were \$33,200 more than in several of the States, and an increase over the preceding year of \$15,930; that the crops have been abundant, and it is thought enough to supply the home demand; that the pretended census is partial, one-third of the important counties not being reone-third of the important counties not being re-turned, and the count in others made by the assessors being confined to the tax-payers; that the indication by this census of only about 36,000, is contradicted by the this census of only about 36,000, is contradicted by the property valuation as it would show a per capita wealth, larger than that of any State in the Union; that the votes also indicate a larger population. In 1864, on the first Constitution, it was 9,225; in 1865, for Governor, 7,457; in 1866, for delegate, a light vote was cast, in harvest time, for an office expected to be abolished by admission, yet it was within four of seven thousand. From all these facts it is inferred that the present population cannot be less than fifty or sixty thousand, and it is being rapidly increased by emigration. It is claimed that the rapid approach of nigration. It is claimed that the rapid approach of branches of the Pacific Railroad toward Colorado. and the vast extent of her agricultural grasing, gold, silver, copper, lead, coal, and other mines, and salt and petroleum, insure a rapid development and increase in population in the immediate future, and that she is soon to be one of the great, rich and popu-

ous States of the Union.

The question of electing a Vice President in place The question of electing a Vice President in place of Senator Foster, whose term of office expires on the 4th of March next, will be brought up in caucus in a few days. Several members of the Judiciary Committee are of opinion that, in the event of the removal of President Johnson by death or otherwise, that Senator Foster, whose term of office expires on the 4th of March next, could not hold the office of President beyond that time, and that, to avoid all controversy on that subject, and to provide against accident, it is the duty of the Senate to elect another person—a Senator who holds over. There another person—a Senator who holds over. There are a number of Senators opposed to touching the question for the present. It is probable that the matter will be formally fixed in caucus in the course of a few days.

The bill introduced by Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania looking to the creation of a Department of Internal Revenue, aims to takethe control of the revenue from the Treasury, but there are doubts whether it can become a law. The bill is at present in the hands of the come a law. The bill is at present in the hands of the Committee of Ways and Means, and even if reported upon favorably by that body, and is passed by Congress, it would be cartain to receive the Executive veto. In that event, the Senate would sustain the veto, and the bill would fail. There is an impression, however, that the bill will never reach Congress, but that it will be smothered in the Committee. The statement that the Supreme Court has decided

to render a decision that the test oath is unconstitu to render a decision that the test oath is unconstitu-tional, by a vote of five to four, is without any foun-dation in fact. There has been no conference at the present time of the judges in regard to the matter. The question argued at the last term was as to the constitutionality of its application to attorneys prac-ticing before the Supreme Court, which was argued at great length by able counsel. The Court prior to their adjournment rendered no decision, but it was given out at that time that the Court held that the given out at that time that the court heat that the test oath was unconstitutional. It was generally understood that the matter would be definitely acted on, and the decision rendered at the meeting of the present term. I am assured, on the very best authority, that the question has not yet been definitely acted on. The decision, when rendered, will not be as to the constitutionality of the test oath in its general application, but only as applied to attorneys practicing be-

constitutionality of the test oath in its general application, but only as applied to attorneys practicing before the Supreme Court. At least, such is the understanding of some of the judges on the bench.

It is ascertained that a prominent feature of Wells's proposed tariff bill is a specious show of relieving manufacturers by reducing duties on raw material. The duty on wool competing with American fleece is the results in the results and least courts instead of ten cents, and least courts instead of ten cents, and least courts instead of ten cents. to be placed at six cents instead of ten cents, and ten per cent ad valorem, as provided in the House bill of last session, and this in the face of a production of woel in Buenos Ayres alone for this year of 100,000,000 pounds more than our own production, and re-ceived at one fifth the cost.

During the past year the Government has paid great attention to soldiers' graves and cemeteries. Everything that a patriotic respect for the dead could suggest has been done. Every grave has been carefully tended, and its occupant's name and rank put at the head as well as on the records of the cemetery. At first this was done on wooden headbeards; but desizes to perpetuate the record of its brave soldiers. boards more lasting, and have constructed them of iron. The whole number of bodies of Union soldier reported as buried is 341,670, at an expense of \$1,144,791 62. These are buried in cemeteries in the following Military Departments:

Ptorida.... Tennessee Kentucky... Georgia... Alabama... Misalasippi. Pacriic.... Washington.